

Pretest : MCQs in Dermatology :		
1. Keratin is present in - Hairs. - Skin. - Nails. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (d)	2. Outermost structure in the skin is the - Epidermis. - Dermis. - Hypodermis. - Basement membrane. - Collagen. Answer : (a)	3. The following is a function of the skin - Defense against external pathogens. - Temperature control. - Sensations. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (d)
4. Skin appendages include all of the following EXCEPT - Sebaceous glands. - Eccrine sweat glands. - Melanocytes. - Apocrine sweat glands. - Hair. Answer : (c)	5. A plaque is a - Patch of abnormal change of skin texture. - Area of depigmentation. - The primary lesion of acne vulgaris. - Localized epidermal collection of fluid. - Deroofed burrow. Answer : (a)	6. A cyst can be differentiated from a bulla by - Its size. - Its location. - Having a wall. - Its content. - None of the above. Answer : (c)
7. A nodule - Is a circumscribed solid elevation less than 0.5 cm. - Is a circumscribed solid elevation more than 0.5 cm. - Contains fluid. - Is epidermal in origin. - None of the above. Answer : (b)	8. An erosion - Is a loss of epidermis and dermis. - Heals with a scar. - Occurs after rupture of vesicles. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (e)	9. A vesicle can be differentiated from a bulla by - Its size. - Its location. - Having a wall. - Its content. - Its color. Answer : (a)
10. Vulgaris means - Serious. - Common. - Easily treated. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (b)	11. Cutaneous examination includes examination of - Skin. - Hair. - Nails. - Mucous membranes. - All of the above. Answer : (e)	12. The skin is considered - An endocrine organ. - A secretory organ. - A defensive organ. - An excretory organ. - All of the above. Answer : (e)
13. A burrow is the primary lesion of - Acne vulgaris. - Lupus vulgaris. - Scabies. - Urticaria. - None of the above. Answer : (c)	14. A solid elevation of the skin, less than 5 mm in diameter is - A vesicle. - A pustule. - A papule. - A nodule. - None of the above. Answer : (c)	15. Dry or greasy laminated masses of keratin are - Scales. - Crusts. - Comedones. - Papules. - Plaques. Answer : (a)
16. The immune function of the skin is mediated by - Melanocytes. - Langerhans cells. - Elastic fibres. - Paccini's corpuscles. - Keratinocytes. Answer : (b)	17. Ecthyma is - Crusted impetigo. - Ulcerative impetigo. - Circinate impetigo. - Bullous impetigo. - Non of the above. Answer : (b)	18. Bullous impetigo - Is a purely staphylococcal infection. - Is a mixed staphylococcal & streptococcal infection. - Affects newborn infants. - a + c. - b + c. Answer : (d)

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19. All of the following are bacterial infections EXCEPT - Impetigo. - Erysipelas. - Furuncles. - Cellulitis. - Kerion. Answer : (e)	20. Erythrasma is to be differentiated from - Candidiasis. - Dermatophytosis. - Flexural psoriasis. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (d)	21. A vesicle can be differentiated from a bulla by - Its size. - Its location. - Having a wall. - Its content. - Its color. Answer : (a)
22. Warts can be treated by all of the following EXCEPT - Laser. - Cryotherapy. - Electrocautery. - Intralesional steroids. - Autosuggestion. Answer : (d)	23. The primary lesion of molluscum contagiosum is - Macule. - Papule. - Plaque. - Vesicle. - Pustule. Answer : (b)	24. Which of the following is a sexually transmitted skin disease? - Herpes progenitalis. - Condyloma accuminata. - Molluscum contagiosum. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (d)
25. Verrucae vulgaris are - Genital warts. - Plantar warts. - Common warts. - Plane warts. - Filliform warts. Answer : (c)	26. In herpes simplex - The primary lesion is a vesicle. - Neuralgia is a frequent complication. - It usually affects the mucocutaneous junction. - It may cause eczema herpeticum in atopics. - Recurrence is common. Answer : (a)	27. Laser may be used in the treatment of - Warts. - Molluscum contagiosum. - Acne scars. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (d)
28. Post herpetic neuralgia occurs more common in - Children. - Elderly patients. - Diabetic patients. - Motor nerve affection. - Sensory nerve affection. Answer : (b)	29. Mucous membranes may be affected in - Papular urticaria. - Actinic lichen planus. - Scabies. - Chickenpox. - None of the above. Answer : (d)	30. Primary varicella zoster virus infection leads to - Facial palsy. - Genital herpes. - Chickenpox. - Herpes zoster. - Oral herpes. Answer : (c)
31. In herpetic whitlow the site of infection is - Face. - Mucous membrane. - Genitals. - Fingers - None of the above. Answer : (d)	32. An adult patient with unilateral grouped vesicles along distribution of a sensory nerves is suffering from - Herpes simplex. - Herpes zoster. - Chickenpox. - Warts - None of the above. Answer : (b)	33. Primary herpes progenitalis in a pregnant female is an indication for - Topical acyclovir. - Systemic acyclovir. - Normal delivery. - Caesarian section. - None of the above. Answer : (d)

Caesarian section is indicated for a pregnant female if at the time of delivery she is affected by Herpetic whitlow. Herpes progenitalis. Herpes zoster. Chicken pox. None of the above. Answer : (b)	35. Viral skin infections include all of the following EXCEPT a. Herpes simplex. b. Chicken pox. c. Warts. d. Impetigo. e. Molluscum contagiosum. Answer : (d)	36. All the following may be used in the treatment of molluscum contagiosum EXCEPT a. Electrocautery. b. Carbolic acid. c. Cryotherapy. d. Steroids. e. Laser. Answer : (d)
37. Complications of herpes simplex infection include a. Erythema multiforme. b. Eczema herpeticum. c. Corneal ulcers. d. CNS complications. e. All of the above. Answer : (e)	38. All the following may be used in the treatment of molluscum contagiosum EXCEPT a. Electrocautery. b. Carbolic acid. c. Cryotherapy. d. Steroids. e. Laser. Answer : (d)	39. In a pregnant female with venereal warts all of the following treatment modalities can be used safely EXCEPT a. Podophyllin resin. b. Laser. c. Cryotherapy. d. Electrocautery. e. None of the above. Answer : (a)
40. Herpes progenitalis is a. Caused by HSV type II. b. Linked with cancer cervix. c. Characterized by recurrent vesicles & erosions on genitalia. d. All of the above. e. None of the above. Answer : (d)	41. Tzank smear is used to diagnose a. Leprosy. b. Impetigo. c. Herpes simplex. d. Herpes zoster. e. Pediculosis. Answer : (c)	42. One attack gives solid immunity for a. Herpes simplex. b. Herpes zoster. c. Scabies. d. Impetigo. e. Molluscum contagiosum. Answer : (b)
43. Dermatophytes cause infection of a. Non-hairy skin. b. Hair. c. Nails. d. a + b. e. a + b + c. Answer : (e)	44. Kerion a. Is a boggy swelling simulating an abscess. b. Is a disease of adults only. c. Is a staph. infection of the hair follicle. d. Is associated with systemic manifestations. e. Never leads to cicatricial alopecia. Answer : (a)	45. Tinea cruris may be confused with a. Flexural psoriasis. b. Erythrasma. c. Candidal intertrigo. d. All of the above. e. None of the above. Answer : (d)
46. Topical treatment of candidiasis includes all of the following EXCEPT a. Castellani's paint. b. Gentian violet. c. Tincture iodine. d. Imidazole compounds. e. Nystatin. Answer : (c)	47. Cutaneous manifestations of candida include all of the following EXCEPT a. Intertrigo. b. Erosio interdigitalis blastomycetica. c. Favus. d. Paronychia. e. Perleche. Answer : (c)	48. Wood's light is used in the diagnosis of a. Tinea versicolor. b. Erythrasma. c. Favus. d. All of the above. e. None of the above. Answer : (d)

49. Griseofulvin may be used in the treatment of - Oral thrush. - Tinea versicolor. - Tinea corporis. - Interdigital monilia. - Non of the above. Answer : (c)	50. Scutula is the characteristic lesion of - Scaly ring worm. - Black dot ring worm. - Favus. - Kerion. - Non of the above. Answer : (c)	51. Tinea versicolor can be treated by all of the following EXCEPT - Itraconazole. - Ketoconazole. - Griseofulvin. - Fluconazole. - Selenium sulphide. Answer : (c)
52. Wood's light examination reveals a yellow color when the skin is affected by - Vitiligo. - Erythrasma. - Tinea versicolor. - Tinea circinata. - None of the above. Answer : (c)	53. Dermatophytes may affect all of the following EXCEPT - Hair. - Nails. - Hairy Skin. - Non-hairy skin. - Internal organs. Answer : (e)	54. Tinea capitis can be treated TOPICALLY ALONE by - Selenium sulphide. - Castellani's paint. - Tincture iodine. - Imidazole derivatives. - None of the above. Answer : (e)
55. Malassezia furfur - Is a dermatophyte. - Causes Tinea capitis. - Is treated by griseofulvin. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (e)	56. All of the following are antifungals EXCEPT - Griseofulvin. - Ketoconazole. - Methotrexate. - Allylamines. - Triazoles. Answer : (c)	57. Scabies in adults involves the following body sites EXCEPT - Wrist. - Genitalia. - Buttocks. - Upper back. - Flexures. Answer : (d)
58. Burrow is - A localized collection of fluid. - A solid elevation of the skin less than 0.5cm in diameter. - A tunnel in the epidermis. - A derroofed furrow. - An area of depigmented skin. Answer : (c)	59. Scabies is a - Viral infection. - Bacterial infection. - Parasitic infestation. - Fungal infection. - Mycobacterial infection Answer : (c)	60. Pediculosis capitis may be treated by 3% acetic acid. - Gamma benzene hexachloride. - Permethrin. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (d)
61. Post-scabietic nodules - Represent a hypersensitivity reaction to parasites. - Present commonly on the scrotum. - Cause severe itching. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (d)	62. Post-scabeitic nodules - Never cause itching. - Are usually located on the back. - Are best treated by antibiotics. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (e)	63. Animal scabies is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT - Short incubation period. - Absence of burrows. - Being self-limited. - Transmitted from human to human. - Urticarial lesions. Answer : (d)
64. The following may help in the diagnosis of scabies - Positive family history. - Night itching. - Distribution of lesions. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (d)	65. All of the following are used in the treatment of scabies EXCEPT - Sulphur. - Permethrin. - Benzoyl peroxide. - Crotamiton. - Benzyl benzoate. Answer : (c)	66. Burrow is the primary lesion of - Acne vulgaris. - Lupus vulgaris. - Scabies. - Urticaria. - None of the above. Answer : (c)

67. A furrow is - A derroofed burrow. - A roofed burrow. - The primary lesion of scabies. - A tunnel in the dermis. - A tunnel in the SC tissue. Answer : (a)	68. Itching is the cardinal symptom in - Vitiligo. - Alopecia. - Scabies. - Leprosy. - Impetigo. Answer : (c)	69. A male with intensely pruritic nodules on the scrotum since 2 months with a past history of scabies which was treated with antiscabietic treatment is suffering from - Nodular scabies. - Animal scabies. - Phthirus pubis. - Pediculosis corporis. - None of the above. Answer : (a)
70. In lepromatous leprosy - Lesions are few in number. - Lepromin test is positive. - Anesthesia is late and extensive on cold areas. - Organisms are rarely found in skin smears. - None of the above. Answer : (c)	71. Leonine facies may occur in - Tuberculoid leprosy. - Indeterminate leprosy. - Lepromatous leprosy. - Borderline leprosy. - None of the above. Answer : (c)	72. Lepromin test is reliable in the diagnosis of - Paucibacillary leprosy. - Lepromatous leprosy. - Tuberculoid leprosy. - None of the above. - All of the above. Answer : (d)
73. In Leprosy - It is a stable disease. - Keratinocytes are the target cells for the bacilli. - Dapsone is the backbone of treatment of all types of leprosy. - Leprosy is an autoimmune disease. - Lepromin test is reliable in the diagnosis. Answer : (c)	74. In leprosy - Lepromatous, borderline lepromatous & borderline tuberculoid leprosy are paucibacillary forms of the disease. - Nerve invasion is late in tuberculoid leprosy. - Numerous patches are characteristic of tuberculoid leprosy. - All of the above is true. - None of the above is true. Answer : (e)	75. Diagnosis of leprosy includes - Skin biopsy. - Nerve biopsy. - Nasal smear. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (d)
76. Leprosy is treated by - Dapsone. - Retinoids. - Methotrexate. - Tetracyclines. - All of the above. Answer : (a)	77. Lepromin test is - A diagnostic test. - A prognostic test. - A therapeutic test. - Both diagnostic and prognostic. - None of the above. Answer : (b)	78. Hansen's disease is another name for - Acne. - Alopecia. - Scabies. - Psoriasis. - Leprosy. Answer : (E)
79. Best prognosis in leprotic cases is in - Borderline leprosy. - Tuberculoid leprosy. - Lepromatous leprosy. - Borderline tuberculoid leprosy. - Borderline lepromatous leprosy. Answer : (b)	80. Pityriasis rosea - Is an infectious scaly erythematous disease. - Is a viral exanthema. - Is commonly a recurrent disease. - Usually heals in one week. - Affects mainly forearms & lower legs. Answer : (b)	81. Treatment of pityriasis rosea includes - Isolation. - Reassurance. - Cytotoxic drugs. - Intralesional steroids. - Topical antibiotic. Answer : (b)

82. The differential diagnosis of "Herald patch" on the trunk is - Tinea capitis. - Tinea corporis. - Pityriasis versicolor. - Tinea mannum. - Tinea pedis. Answer : (b)	83. Cutaneous lesions of SLE include all of the following EXCEPT - Malar erythema. - Non cicatricial alopecia. - Photosensitivity. - Discoid lesions. - Condyloma accuminata. Answer : (e)	84. All of the following are signs of DLE EXCEPT - Erythema. - Telangiectasia. - Stippling. - Scarring. - Pustulation. Answer : (e)
85. PUVA may be used in the Treatment of all of the following EXCEPT - Psoriasis. - Vitiligo. - Discoid lupus erythematosus. - Alopecia. - None of the above. Answer : (c)	86. Stippling means - Dilated capillaries. - Dilated pilosebaceous orifices. - Atrophy. - Scarring. - Pustulation. Answer : (b)	87. Stippling sign is present in - Lichen planus. - Psoriasis. - Lupus erythematosus. - Pityriasis rosea. - Vitiligo. Answer : (c)
88. Actinic lichen planus usually affects - Mucous membranes. - Genitals. - Upper back. - Face. - None of the above. Answer : (d)	89. Lichen planus actinicus usually affects - Upper back. - Genitalia. - Nails. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (e)	90. All of the following are types of lichen planus EXCEPT - Actinic lichen planus. - Pustular lichen planus. - Annular lichen planus. - Atrophic lichen planus. - Hypertrophic lichen planus. Answer : (b)
91. A 25 years old female patient presenting with well-defined erythematous plaques on the face with adherent scales, telangiectasia, stippling & atrophy is suffering from - Psoriasis. - Discoid lupus erythematosus - Lichen planus. - Seborrheic dermatitis. - Non of the above. Answer : (b)	92. Lichen planus is an inflammatory pruritic disease which affects - Mucous membranes. - Skin. - Hair follicles. - All of the above. - None of the above Answer : (d)	93. Well-defined flat-topped, polyangular, violaceous, itchy papules are the primary lesions of - Vitiligo. - Lupus erythematosus. - Lichen planus. - Psoriasis. - None of the above. Answer : (c)
94. In lichen planus, squamous cell carcinoma may complicate - Ulcerative oral lesions. - Hypertrophic lesions. - Nail lesions. - Actinic lesions. - Scalp lesions Answer : (a)	95. Psoriasis may present by all of the following EXCEPT - Flexural affection. - Joint affection. - Pustular eruption. - Nail pitting. - Cicatricial alopecia. Answer : (e)	96. Psoriasis may be manifested clinically by all of the following EXCEPT - Erythroderma. - Pustular lesions. - Arthropathy. - Flexural lesions. - Bullous lesions. Answer : (e)

97. Psoriatics with extensive skin involvement & hepatic cirrhosis can be treated by - Narrow band-UVB. - Methotrexate. - Systemic steroids. - Systemic photochemotherapy (PUVA). Answer : (a)	98. The drug which inhibits dihydrofolate reductase enzyme is - Cyclosporine. - Methotrexate. 8- methoxypsoralen. - Chloroquine sulphate. - None of the above. Answer : (b)	99. Onycholysis may be seen in - Lichen planus. - Psoriasis. - Onychomycosis. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (d)
100. Erythroderma may occur in - Alopecia. - Vitiligo. - Psoriasis. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (c)	101. Methotrexate is - An H-1 antagonist. - A dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor. - An H-2 antagonist. - A beta adrenergic blocker. - All of the above. Answer : (b)	102. Auspitz sign can be elicited in - Psoriasis. - Lichen planus. - Discoïd LE. - Discoïd eczema. - All of the above. Answer : (a)
103. Vitiligo may be confused with - Pityriasis alba. - Leprosy. - Pityriasis versicolor. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (d)	104. The main complaint in vitiligo is - Itching. - Pain. - Burning sensation. - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (e)	105. In vitiligo, melanocytes are - Absent. - Malformed. - Non-functioning. - Hyperactive. - Non of the above. Answer : (a)
106. Vitiligo in a patient with hepatic failure can be treated by - Topical psoralen with ultraviolet (A). - Topical steroids. - Ultraviolet (B). - All of the above. - None of the above. Answer : (d)	107. Complete absence of melanocytes will show as - Vitiligo. - Pityriasis alba. - Tinea versicolor. - Alopecia. - None of the above. Answer : (a)	108. Chronic eczema is characterized by - Itching. - Vesiculation - Lichenification. - a + b. - a + c. Answer : (e)
109. Seborrheic dermatitis may be treated by - Olive oil in infantile scalp lesions. - Topical antifungals. - Topical steroids. - Selenium sulphide. - All of the above. Answer : (e)	110. Koebner's phenomenon is positive in all of the following EXCEPT - Warts. - Psoriasis. - Lichen planus. - Eczema. - Vitiligo. Answer : (d)	111. The immunoglobulin which is usually elevated in atopics is - Ig G. - Ig M. - Ig E. - Ig D. - All of the above. Answer : (c)
112. Acute oozing skin conditions are best treated by - Powders. - Ointments. - Creams. - Drying lotions. - Emulsions. Answer : (d)	113. An infant with bilateral erythematous papulo-vesicular eruption of cheeks with elevated Ig E is suffering from - Atopic eczema. - Varicose eczema. - Dyshidrotic eczema. - Stasis eczema. - Non of the above. Answer : (a)	114. Histamine is the chief mediator of - Contact dermatitis. - Urticaria. - Atopic dermatitis. - Discoïd lupus erythematosus. - Psoriasis. Answer : (b)

115. Evanescent elevations of the skin caused by edema of the dermis are - Macules. - Papules. - Wheals. - Nodules. - Crusts. Answer : (c)	116. Mucous membrane affection may occur in all of the following EXCEPT - Varicella. - Papular urticaria. - Lichen planus. - Herpes simplex. - DLE. Answer : (e)	117. The following type of urticaria may be life threatening - Papular urticaria. - Cholinergic urticaria. - Dermographism. - Angioedema. - Non of the above. Answer : (d)
118. SC adrenaline is life saving in patients suffering from - Angioedema. - Papular urticaria. - Cholinergic urticaria. - Dermographism. - Non of the above. Answer : (a)	119. Physical urticaria includes all of the following EXCEPT - Solar urticaria. - Papular urticaria. - Pressure urticaria. - Heat urticaria. - Non of the above. Answer : (b)	120. Systemic treatment of urticaria includes - Corticosteroids. - Antihistamines. - Adrenaline. - All of the above. - Non of the above. Answer : (d)
121. The following may cause cicatricial alopecia EXCEPT - Disoid LE. - Lichen planus. - Favus. - Alopecia areata. - Kerion. Answer : (d)	122. The following may be observed in alopecia areata - Itching. - Comedones. - Vesicles. - Adherent scales. - Exclamation mark hairs. Answer : (e)	123. Alopecia areata may be treated by - Corticosteroids. - Tincture iodine. - PUVA. - Minoxidil. - All of the above. Answer : (e)
124. Scarring alopecia may be caused by - Psoriasis. - Seborrheic dermatitis. - Fever. - Lichen planus. - None of the above. Answer : (d)	125. Clinical types of alopecia areata include all EXCEPT - Patchy type. - Marginal type. - Mucocutaneous type. - Alopecia totalis. - Alopecia universalis. Answer : (c)	126. Androgenetic alopecia in males can be treated by - Estrogens. - Cyproterone acetate. - Spironolactone. - Topical minoxidil. - All of the above. Answer : (d)
127. The following disease is not contagious - Scabies. - Pediculosis capitis. - Ecchyma. - Leprosy. - Acne. Answer : (e)	128. All of the following are factors in acne pathogenesis EXCEPT - Hyperproliferation of keratinocytes. - Change in sebum composition. - Increase in the epidermal turnover. - Distension of pilosebaceous follicle. - Microbial colonization of pilosebaceous units. Answer : (c)	129. The following organism is related to acne vulgaris - Malassezia furfur. - Corynebacterium minutissimum. - Propionibacterium acne. - Streptococcus hemolyticus. - Pityrosporum ovale. Answer : (c)

130. A patient with comedones & no papules on his face has - Mild acne. - Sycosis barbae. - Bockhart impetigo. - Acne Conglobata. - Non of the above. Answer : (a)	131. Choose the wrong answer - Retinoids are special derivatives of vitamin A. - Retinoids could be used systemically or orally. - Retinoids increase keratinization of the orifice. - Systemic retinoids should not be given to females in childbearing period. - Retinoids are used in severe acne. Answer : (c)	132. In acne vulgaris, - There is loss of melanocytes. - The sebum composition is normal. - There is colonization of pilosebaceous units by Strep. acnes. - Lesions include comedones, vesicles and nodulocysts. - There is increased proliferation of keratinocytes. Answer : (e)
133. One of the following lesions is NOT seen in acne vulgaris - Papule. - Pustule. - Cyst. - Vesicle. - Nodule. Answer : (d)	134. In acne vulgaris - The lesions are monomorphic, primary lesion is a comedone. - The lesions are polymorphic, primary lesion is a cyst. - The lesions are polymorphic, primary lesion is a comedone. - The lesions are monomorphic, primary lesion is a pustule. - The lesions are comedones, papules, vesicles, pustules & cysts. Answer : (c)	135. Telogen effluvium is : - A type of cicatricial alopecia - Diffuse hair loss - alopecia totalis - alopecia universalis - ophiasis Answer : (b)